THEATRE-8:20-His Excellency the Gov-PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—De Wolf Hopper, GARRICK THEATRE—9:10—Zasa.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Meddler.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—A Reign of Error.
HANNEM OPERA HOUSE—8—The Profilgate.
HERALD SOULARE THEATRE—8:15—An Arabian Girl.
KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:10—Vaudeville.
M VDISON SOUARE GARDEN—2 to 11—Electrical Show.
NEW YORK THEATRE—7:45—The Man in the Moon.
PASTOR'S—10:39 to 11—Continuous Performance.
WALLACK'S—8:20—My Cousin.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

No. 111 Fulton St.

Carl H. Schultz's Mineral Waters are highly appreciated by thousands of patrons, and sincerely recom-mended by the medical profession for their absolute purity and correct composition. Carl H. Schultz, 430 to 444 lss av.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Peace delegates agreed on the appointment of presidents of the various committees. It is expected that an attempt to float the Paris will be made on Wednesday.

Mr. Schurman, president of the Philippine Commission, offered to the insurgents terms of peace. A correspondent of a London paper says that the alleged conspiracy in Johannesburg was due primarily to Boer officials.

Payment of Cuban troops is expected to take place soon.

DOMESTIC .- A peace jubilee on an elaborate scale will begin in Washington to-day and con-tinue throughout Wednesday and Thursday.

The United States Supreme Court ad-journed for the term, having transacted an unjourned for the term, having transacted an unusual amount of business. — The report of a fight between the Detroit and a Nicaraguan gunboat at Bluefields is discredited by officials in Washington. — Representative A. J. Hopkins, of Illinois, made a statement in support of his candidacy for the Speakership. — The special session of the Legislature began last evening, the Governor submitting a message on proposed amendments to the Ford Tax bill. — At the Presbyterian General Assembly the interests of freedmen were considered, and the indebtedness of the Board was provided for; in discussing representation Dr. Birch defended the New-York Presbytery. — Testimony at the inquest regarding the Reading Railway in discussing representation Dr. Birch derended the New-York Presbytery. —— Testimony at the inquest regarding the Reading Railway wreck showed that vandals robbed the persons injured in the disaster.

injured in the disaster.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and lower. —— The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst issued a statement, giving his views of the work of the Mazet Committee. —— The semi-annual meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New-York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. —— At the investigation into the affairs of the Gerry Society, De Lancey Nicoli attacked William Phinelander Stewart, who declined to answer most of the former's questions. —— An early morning fire in Greenpoint deftroyed factories and dwellings valued at about \$200,000, and made many familier homeless.

THE WEATHER—Forecast for to-day: Part-

THE WEATHER. Forecast for to-day: Partire loudy and cool. The temperature yesterday: l'ighest. 64 degrees; lowest, 56 degrees; average, 60% degrees.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Covernor Roosevelt's course in calling the extra session of the Legislature which assembled last evening is in sharp contrast with what would be regarded as "good policy" by "sharp politicians." His engaging frankness in dealing with public problems takes their breath away. prove the Ford bill without admitting that it might be improved, and so giving his critics a chance to misrepresent him as signing a bill which he himself did not believe in, or else he should let it die and rely on its alleged imperfection as a justification to the taxpayers, who demand that the property of corporations shall contribute their fair share to the revenues. The latter course would have pleased the statesmen who always find it impossible for some plausible reason to do anything a corporation dislikes. The former would have preserved the consis tency so dear to the politicians who are always thinking of appearances. It is something startling to have a Governor who does not seek excuses, who does not deal in subterfuge, and cares less for appearances and consistency than for justice. The motives for calling the extra session have been and doubtless will be misrepresented. If the session falls to pass any satisfactory substitute for the Ford bill, the people who are in search of political capital and the people who are angry at being made to pay taxes that they have long escaped will join to blame the Governor for an unprofitable session. But the Governor can stand it, for in spite of manipulation and in spite of hysterics his actions will be generally understood and re-

It is easy to say that the Governor has called the extra session to get himself out of a scrape, and people who want him to be in a scrape are quick to say it. As a matter of fact, the extra session was called at the suggestion of the franchise-holders. It is the chance given them to bring forward a franchise tax measure which will guard them against the dangers they think they see in the Ford bill. It is the day of grace given them to deal openly with the question of franchise taxation after having thrown away their proper opportunity at the regular session and trusted to underhand methods to delay and strangle the bill. They say the Governor has learned something about the bill since he secured its passage. The things they complain of were in it from January until adjournment, and if they had been acting in good faith they would have pointed them out. It was their bad faith that induced the Governor to interfere to save franchise taxation from being sidetracked, and result is not perfection. Nevertheless, the Governor has taken them at their word. The Ford bill itself he regards as an excellent one, and rightly. Still, he is willing to remove any defects that may appear in it, and so he has taken what is regarded as the risky political step of calling the extra session. That in itself is a proof of his courage and his desire to do justice, even at the cost of misrepresentation

Whether the extra session itself will accomplish much may be doubted. The chances appear to be about even that the Governor will finally have to sign the Ford bill as the only means of securing franchise taxation at all. If so, no harm will be done. None of the defects in the bill are anything like as serious as those who denounce the measure think they believe them to be. Many of the objections are not tax: others are mere expressions of interest and prejudice. Amendment of the bill to make it re acceptable to the corporations affected without altering its essential character would add to the prestige of the Governor and save him from some unworthy gibes, but even if this Governor and heads of departments, especially

is not secured the session will stand as the record of Mr. Roosevelt's determination to improve even a good thing if he can. If he cannot he will be fully justified in holding to the good already achieved, and, in spite of the groans of the franchise-holders at having to pay taxes on their property, the people will approve his action and appreciate his high motives in calling the Legislature together.

THE MAYOR'S TURN.

The letter sent to Mayor Van Wyck by the Rapid Transit Commission is reasonable in substance and discreet in tone. There is not a word in it which ought to offend the most sus ceptible opponent of the Commission and its undertaking. It must be obvious to even the devoted adherents of Tammany that men who have been directed by the Legislature and the people to perform an important task, and who have now reached a point where municipal action is indispensable to further progress, are warranted in asking to have the attitude of the municipal administration defined. That is what the Commission asks of the Mayor. More than a year ago a form of contract was submitted to the Corporation Counsel, as the law requires, but he has never given the slightest infimation of his opinions concerning it, nor, indeed, is it known that he has ever given it a moment's attention. If the form of contract is satisfactory to the city's legal adviser, the Commission desires to be so informed. If in his judgment it is defective, he is requested to point out the defects. So long as he takes no action respecting it the Commission's work is necessarily at a standstill.

Of course, it was well understood for the best part of a year that the Corporation Counsel's legal possession of the form of contract was a convenient means of blocking an enterprise which the city government was unwilling to have the Rapid Transit Commission carry out, and a few months ago no reply would have been expected to such inquiries as have just been addressed to the Mayor. But there has been of late some reason to surmise that a change of disposition and intentions had occurred. It will be remembered that at the end of March, soon after the Metropolitan offer had been made, and while the proposed amendments to the Rapid Transit act were under discussion, Controller Coler unexpectedly announced that he was heartily in favor of the plan of municipal construction of underground roads, and emphatically declared his belief that the city would be able to spend \$10,000,000 a year for hat purpose after the separation of city and county debts had been agreed to by the people. More striking still, as a sign of a new disposition on the part of the municipal government, was the Mayor's declaration to the same effect last week, when he told a delegation of citizens that he confidently expected to see rapid-transit tunnels in process of construction on munleipal account before the end of his term.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that though Mr. Coler has lately seemed to be more favorably disposed toward his colleagues of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Mayor has never been heard to say a good word for them, and has attended only a single one of their meetings, that being, rather curiously, the meeting at which the proposals of the Metropolitan managers were received. It still remains uncertain, therefore, how much and what the Mayor means by his recent declaration in favor of underground roads built by the city. It has been suspected that he hoped to find a way of sidetracking the present Commission and bringing the undertaking completely under the control of Tammany. As we have pointed out, however, and as the Commission again reminds him, the East River Tunnel bill, upon which he has seemed to look hopefully, is probably incapable of being utilized for rapid-transit purposes in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and with a Republican Governor at Albany for at least eighteen months to come it is not likely that the Commission can be re

constructed to suit the views of Tammany, It is evident, therefore, that more light on the situation is needed, and the Mayor is reasonably and respectfully requested to furnish it. If he responds with a statement relating to the form of contract and an expression of his views regarding the municipality's present and prospective capacity to build underground roads, the Commission's object will have been accomplished. If he makes no reply, or an evasive one, something will still have been gained in the way of information as to his attitude. In the slang of the period, "It is up to" the Mayor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The most important news from the Philippines to-day is that concerning the proposed form of provisional government. The permanent government of the islands is, of course, to be determined by Congress. Until Congress acts, it is the duty of the President to give the islands such government as in his discretion seems best. Accordingly, he has, through his Commissioners, put forward a scheme of government which we may call civil, though it will be established by him in the exercise of his military powers. Briefly, it comprises a Governor-General, appointed by the President, with a Cabinet of his own selection; a judiciary appointed by the President, and an Advisory Council elected by the people. The Governor-General will presumably be an American. The members of his Cabinet and the judges may be either Americans or Filipinos. The elective Council will doubtless be chiefly Filipino, though all important elements of population will probably have representation in it. Such are the outlines of the scheme. There must be numerous details added later. They will naturally be developed on these general lines. The officers of taxation, of police and of public works and instruction will be the most important. Those branches of the service, we may assume, will be organized by the appropriate Cabinet officers, under the Governor-General.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams expressed regret the other day that this Nation had abandoned the American policy in dealing with dependent peoples, and had adopted the British. The former he defined as a policy of neglect, of letting them stew in their own juice. We do not quote his words, but such was their purport. The latter he defined as a policy of protection and guidance into the ways of successful autonomy. We are not able to agree with him as to the precise identity of these policies. But if they be such as he set forth, then certainly, in present circumstances, the latter seems to us decidedly the better. We can imagine few things more unworthy of a great Nation than, having plunged a weaker and less intelligent State into difficulties, to stand idly by and watch it struggle with them as best it can. Nations, as well as men, have duties to their neighbors. Having destroyed the only government the Philippine Islands had, we are morally bound to provide them with another. It would be monstrous to tell them they must shift for themselves in the extremity in which

we had plunged them. There is unquestionably, and we may add happily, a strong likeness between the system formulated by the United States Government for the Philippines and that established by the based on careful thought on the working of the | British Government in various of its protectorates, notably in the Federated Malay States. But that means paying perpetually for losses Just four months ago we described in detail on plants which cannot produce so cheaply, or the system which Sir Andrew Clarke and his successors erected under the Engagement of Pangkor. It gave to the native State a British

a Legislative Council, partly British and partly native. Under these heads the minor places were filled as far as possible with natives, and it was found possible to do so pretty far. A permanent Civil Service system was organized, with regular examinations for appointment, promotions, no removals save for cause, etc. Thus the natives were permitted to govern themselves just as far as they were competent to do, and they were so guided and instructed as to become increasingly competent. They were made to feel that it was their own government, and that they had themselves the largest possible interest in it. Thus it commanded their confidence and loyal support. The result has been, as we then pointed out, that the government of those States has been no burden to Great Britain, and has been in the highest degree beneficent to the States themselves.

The people of the Malay States and the people of the Philippine Islands are chiefly of the same stocks, of the same religions, of the same natural characteristics and dispositions. Their history has not been the same, for the Malay States were never under European rule of any kind until the Engagement of Pangkor was made, twenty-five years ago, while those of the Philippines have suffered the disadvantage of many years of Spanish tyranny, which has not in the slightest educated them in the art of government, but has rather prejudiced them against civilization and all its works. That prejudice can, however, be overcome. And it is not in the least visionary or Utopian to expect that the application of a like system, by a like ruling race, in like circumstances, will have like results. At any rate, the proposal is a generous and enlightened one, exactly in line with the best statesmanship of the world. It deserves to succeed, and we believe it will succeed.

THE FATE OF THE PARIS. The managers of the American Line here and abroad say that they cannot explain the disaster which has befallen the Paris. We have no doubt that this reply to the inevitable question is entirely truthful and candid. It is by no means certain that an explanation which really explains will ever be forthcoming. It is difficult to understand how, without gross carelessness on the part of some one, the steamship could have got from ten to fifteen miles out of her course in the short run of seven hours from Cherbourg to the point where she went ashore. But it is not easy, on the other hand, to believe that Captain Watkins, an able, vigilant, experienced navigator, committed any inexcusable fault. He has long been known as a man who took no foolish chances at sea. He often kept the bridge for days at a time, when he deemed the conditions perilous. Convincing testimony to the discipline he maintained was furnished after the disaster, when every member of the ship's company was seen to know his duty and to be doing it in the most quiet and orderly manner. It is true that a calm sea and the prompt arrival of assistance were favorable to the preservation of tranquillity among crew and passengers, but it is evident, nevertheless, that there was a high standard of discipline and efficiency aboard the Paris.

Mention is made of the strong and uncertain currents of the Channel in the neighborhood of the Manacles, and the suggestion is offered that those magnetic rocks had affected the compasses. But these conditions were not unknown to Captain Watkins. They must always have entered into his calculations as often as he approached those waters. And yet there is his ship on the rocks, near the wreck of the Mohegan, and somebody is responsible. A possibility which must occur to every mind is that the course of transatlantic steamers from and to Channel ports may be laid dangerously near that dreadful coast for the purpose of saving time. It might have been said a few days ago that a margin of safety equal to ten miles or more was ample; but somehow, under an officer of the highest repute for skill and prudence, that margin was exhausted. If such a diver gence is both possible and inexplicable, it may be time to adopt a different route.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

The future of new combinations cannot be predicted, as some suppose, from the failures of many trusts which preceded them. conditions may bring new results. The facts which help to cast light on the future are not many, but are highly suggestive. One is that every combination includes works differing widely in efficiency. Those formed in selfdefence to limit competition were forced to include the works whose competition was most dangerous. The great number formed for the sake of promoters' profits would not have been able to secure public subscriptions to capital had if not been possible to show that they would control a large share of the business, and therefore were obliged to take in concerns of less than the highest efficiency. What is likely to happen when a two-minute trotter is harnessed with an omnibus horse? Will the less efficient concerns be shut up? Then the more capable will have to earn on excessive capitalization both for themselves and for the concerns closed.

The problem may be simplified by supposing that the timplate combination was formed of concerns of which half could produce with profit at \$2.80 a box, the price last year, and the other half could not all produce with profit at less than \$4.25 a box, the present price. As nobody could prevent the starting of three hundred mills when there were none, nobody can prevent the starting of others now, and with the finest devices yet employed, for hands can be found who will disclose everything. The dispatches state even now that three important concerns near Wheeling are about to put up tinplate mills. New concerns spring up which can produce, let it be supposed, at \$2.80 a box, and the combination has to choose between meeting them with all its product, losing money on half its works, or closing up the weaker. If it does neither, the new concerns make blg profits, which they promptly put into more works. Continued loss of \$1 45 a box on much of its production would soon ruin any corporation. Closing of works enough to make room for the new competitors would leave them large profits which they would put into more mills.

All the time the mills at work have to earn for themselves and for those idle. If new concerns produce enough to shut out a quarter of the combination's product, the rest with reduced price and profits have to earn something for the whole stocks outstanding, which means lower dividends for the best works. If only 5 cents a box was realized as profit by the better half of the works when the price was \$2.80, the decline from \$4.25 to that price would cut off all but a thirtieth of their earnings, and they have besides to pay losses on the half whose production costs from 5 cents to \$150 other combinations have all been forced under such circumstances to pay competitors what they asked for their plants, and thus enable them afterward to put into the same business more capital. There is no end possible except bankruptcy, or such a reduction of price as will prevent the starting of more competition. else closing these and paying interest on their

A great majority of the trusts and combina tions formed hitherto have gone down in bank-

the Tax, Police and Judicial departments, and ruptcy. Somebody has taken the plants, or CAPITAL'S PEACE JUBILEE. such of them as he wanted, at a cost low enough to mean for him extremely cheap production, leaving for the broken combinations big losses. Buyers have then reorganized and confronted the same problem, though under easier conditions. But it is significant that at least three of the large trusts are now in the stage of third organization, having been wrecked and patched up twice. Not everybody has the financial ability and thorough knowledge of the business which have enabled two of the old concerns to escape disaster and realize large profits, and in any business whatever, with any form of organization whatever, rare and extraordinary ability will generally attain success. The question is what the combination promises to the many, for the few can take care of themselves.

> Hall to the Reina Mercedes! It is a strange name for a ship of the American Navy, but we are getting highly cosmopolitan in these days.

Improvement is still the order of the day on the Brooklyn transportation lines, but one of the most needed changes and easiest to makethe opening of the side doors of the elevated railroad cars at the Bridge terminus-has not yet

Tammany's efforts at Sunday closing are al most as farcical as they are meant to be.

ert H. Whitten, of the State Library, and published in The Tribune yesterday, shows that there is nothing revolutionary in the taxation of property in street franchises such as is proposed in this State.

The latest case of child kidnapping suggests the wisdom of knowing your nurse.

Of course there was no connection between Dr. Hillis's sermon in Plymouth Church on Sunday evening and the disastrous fire in Greenpoint yesterday morning, but the destruction of the tenement-houses left a fine opportunity for some one who heard the sermon to profit by the example of Lord Shaftesbury in England and that of Alfred T. White in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Winfred Chesney Rhondes was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church by the Congregational Council of Nebraska at Hyannis. Neb., on May 16. Mr. Rhoades is a son of Lieu-tenant Henry E. Rhoades, of the United States tenant Henry E. Rhoades, of the United States.

Navy, and his grandfather was a chief engineer.

In the Navy for many years. He was graduated from one of the public schools of this city, and is of the class of 24 of Columbia College. In June, 1837, he was graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary, and immediately went to Chadron, Neb., as president of the large academy there. Speaking of the late Charles R. Buckalew, "The Pennsylvania shall come to erect a Walhalla for the men who deserve their grateful remembrance they will not fail to render the high tribute due to the memory of Charles R. Buckalew. But he reared for himself a monument more durable than bronze or marble in the Constitution of the Commonwealth. As long as this Constitution shall stand some of its most salutary provisions for the restraint of corrupt legislation and for protecting the interests of the people will be associated with the name of Buckalew."

"General Funston," says "The Kansas City Jour-"has written letters generously to his friends all over Kansas and most of these letters have been published. Yet not in one of them has there ever appeared one syllable about his own achieveregiment,' about giving this or that order, about anything he has done or said in the line of duty and we do not now recollect of a sentence tha and we do not now recollect of a sentence carried even the knowledge that he was in a mand of the Kanasa regiment. He has besto praise most liberally upon his fellow-officers, never fails to speak enthusiastically about enlisted men, but keeps himself wholly in background. In short, General Funston seems have the modesty which goes with true merit.

Henry Probasco, of Cincinnati, was a millionaire a few years ago. But he adopted Mr. Carnegie's views of wealth, and gave away his fortune in benevolences. To-day, at seventy-nine years, he finds himself impoverished, and lives in a little rented house, supported by a small salary as an officer of a cemetery association.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

are struggling heroically with the intricacles of English, as various advertisements in San Juan newspapers testify. The following appeared for several days in "El Pais," of that

"WANTED, firs Glass silver smith, with best.

Effect of Prosperity.—First Farmer—Goln' to put the south field inter wheat this year? Second Farmer—Haint sartin if 1'll put it inter wheat or use it fer golf links.—(Detroit Journal. Mannhelm, Penn., has felt itself famous ever since

"The Philadelphia Record" chronicled the fact that Samuel Hamaker, of that place, had the champion long beard. At least, the Mannhelm people thought that Samuel's beard, which is forty-four inches long, stood a championship chance. The following letter, however, will dash their hopes to the earth:
"Minneapolis, Minn., May 10. '99.

"Dear Sir: I saw your boast of the length of Mr. Hamaker's beard. I know of a Norwegian, Hans Langseth, of Giynden, Minn., who can easily dance on the end of his heard, standing erect. He is a six-footer, and I think he is entitled to the cham-idenship. His beard is sixty-two inches long. I would be interested to know if there are any others who think they can beat Mr. Langseth, who is a farmer. He wears his beard coiled inside his vest when he works. Very truly, O. B. STEVENS."

He Was There.—She sighed, as girls will sometimes, and then said:
"There are moments when I feel as if I would hesitate even if the best man in the world asked me to marry him."
"Olivia." he cried, "you must be a mind-reader. I was just thinking of asking you to be mine."
Four seconds later she rejuctantly promised that she would name an early day.—(Chicago News.

"The Year Book and Register of the Parish of Trinity Church," recently issued, gives of the work of the mother church, in Broadway and Wall-st., and of its eight chapels, showing the vast spiritual and philanthropic work accomplished by this great parish and the elaborate organization by which it is carried on. Under Dr. Dix, rector, are eight vicars and sixteen curates, who, with an army of lay helpers, carry on not only religious services, but also a large number of guilds, each ministering in some way to the spiritof the material conditions of their lives. Besides maintaining its eight chapels Trinity Parish con tributes to the support of ten other churches, and in addition to its vast system of parochial charities it supports a hospital and several schools and aids a number of charitable institutions.

If found him weeping on the street,
A dirty little chap.
He grieved so hard I really thought
He'd met with some mishap.
I took him in my arms, poor kid,
And softly stroked his head.
"What's wrong?" I asked. "Oh, dear," he sobbed.
"My little doggle's dead." HIS FIRST GREAT GRIEF.

L'ENVOI.

Down behind a crowded dwelling over on the far

East Side.
There's a grave that's watched and cherished since that mongrel "doggle" died.
There's a shingle for a gravestone on the little mound so dear.
And the childish printing tells you that mI DoG Iz BeRID HeAR.

—(Hartford Times. The thirty-ninth biennial convention of the Gen-

eral Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, a body representing twenty-five district synods, will meet in York, Penn., on June 24. A common service and prayer-book and liturgy will be one of the chief items of interest. Prominent among the cierical delegates from the State of New-York are the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Young, of this city; the Rev. Dr. G. M. Heindel, of Albany, and Professor A. Hiller, of Hartwick Theological Seminary.

A Matter of Business.-Lady-What do you want Beggar-Wy, I s'pose yer know dat 10 cents is de interest on a thousand dollars fer one day. It is also de interest on twenty-four thousand dollars fer one hour, an' on one million four hundred an' forty thousand dollars fer one minute. I want ter go round ter Russell Sage an' borry de latter amount fer one minute, an if he won't let me have it I s'pose I'll have ter blow it fer boose.—(Judge.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

MANY BRILLIANT AND NOVEL FEATURES

IN THE THREE DAYS' EXERCISES-THE PRESIDENT TO RE-

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 22.-Atlanta, Chicago and Philadelphia have had their peace jubilees, but it has remained for Washington to await the signing and delivery of the treaty re-establishing peace between the United States and Spain before celebrating the victories of the Army and Navy. This celebration will take place to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday, at a time when Washington, always beautiful, will be at its loveliest.

To-morrow, the opening day, will be ushered in with a National salute from the guns at Fort Myer, Washington Barracks, and naval vessels ordered here for the celebration. At noon salute to the Union of forty-five guns will be fired, and at 2 o'clock there will be a parade of military and naval organizations, which will be reviewed by President McKinley, the members of his Cabinet, the District Commissioners and a host of distinguished guests from a stand in the court of honor, which will occupy the plaza fronting the Executive Mansion, the State, War and Navy Building, the Treasury Building and the Department of Justice.

At night, in the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument a display of fireworks will be given. The features of this display will be numerous and novel. Portraits of the Fresident and the heroes of the Spanish-American War will be shown, an American flag 300 feet long and sixty-five feet wide will be hung at an altitude of 1,000 feet by balloons, and on an artificial lake, now being constructed for the purpose, the stirring scenes of the victory of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay will be reproauced. There will be concerts by the United States Marine Band and Haley's Washington Band at the Capitol and the Treasury Building, and they will be repeated both the nights fol-

PLANS FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURS-DAY.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon there will e a parade of flower-decorated private carriages. Following the floral parade will be a parade of civic organizations, with floral, patriotic, fraternal and tradesmen's tableau floats; business exhibits and public school children, with floats showing the courses in manualtraining and domestic pursuits. The fireworks at the Monument grounds will be as novel as those of the night before, and on the lake the destruction of Cervera's fleet will be represented. The President and Mrs. McKinley will give a public reception Wednesday evening.

The celebration will culminate on May 25. At 2 p. m. an historical pageant will move At 2 p. m. an historical pageant will move through the city. There will be thirteen divisions, each of which will be appropriate to the epoch and the event which it is intended to represent. The subjects of the floats will be in their order in the pageant as follows: "History," "Columbus at the Court of Spain," "Landing of Columbus," "The Birth of Our Flag," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Liberty and the Thirteen States," "Perry on Lake Erie," "Tableau of Mexican War," "The North and South," "War," "Victory," "Peace," and "Uncle Sam's Nursery."

"Tableau of Mexican War, "The North and South," "War," "Victory," "Peace," and "Uncle Sam's Nursery."

This parade will also be reviewed by President McKinley in the court of honor. After it has passed there will be a mess-meeting at the east front of the Capitol, presided over by President McKinley, and addressed by prominent Americans on themes suggested by the patriotic character of the celebration. At the fireworks display at night the charge up San Juan Hill display at night the charge up San Juan Hill

will be represented.

The jubilee will close with reveirles of a spectacular character in Convention Hall. No person will be allowed on the floor of the hall unless in fancy or grotesque costume. On a stage in the hall will be given, before a dancing pro-gramme, "The King's Revelries," "The King of the Jublice" having been previously received with appropriate ceremonies by his court and

The celebration is in charge of a general com-mittee consisting of five representatives from each organized body in the District, and an Ex-ecutive Committee consisting of one of these representatives and men and women of promi-nence in local and National life. The officers of the General Committee are F. chairman; E. G. Schafer, treasure erville, vice-chairman; Barry Bulkley, secretary The officers of the Executive Committee are W. S. Knox, chairman; R. H. Thayer, vice-

W. S. Knox, chairman; R. H. Thayer, vice-chairman; Barry Bulkley, secretary.
Decorators have been busy for the last week, and buildings in Pennsylvania-ave, and the downtown streets are covered with bunting, a notable feature being the reappearance of the red and yellow Spanish flag alongside the Stars and Stripes. Portraits of war heroes, including Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Roosevelt and others, are conspicuous in the decorations. Incoming trains are bringing many strangers to the city, particularly from the South.

MUSIC.

MR SAUER'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Emil Sauer concluded his first American con cert tour with a recital at Carnegle Hall yesterday afternoon, and was honored with as numerous and enthusiastic an audience as ever a pianist played for in the American metropolis. The house was crowded from the bottom floor to the topmost gallery, and enthusiastic applause punctuated the programme and extended it in the style to which Mr. Padereweski first familiarized us. The programme was one of the most dignified that Mr. Sauer has vouchsafed us, though it ran out (as is the rule with those of visiting virtuosi) in pieces designed chiefly to display extraordinary skill in finger tech nic. But after the Bach-Tausig Tocata and fugue in D minor, Schumann's Sonata op. 22 and Chopin's Sonata op. 58, no listener except a churlish pedant was likely to quarrel with it on that account. Besides, Mr. Sauer embellished this latter portion with so exquisite a performance (exquisite from every point of view) of Sgambati's minuet from the composer's op. 18 that the pure delight created by the music must have killed all disposition to cavil on any ground. In his recital Mr. Sauer illustrated his best traits as well as those merely amiable qualities which have been commented on repeatedly in this journal in the course of the season just over-the former in the slow movements of the sonatas, the latter in his study, the Twelfth Rhapsody of Lizzt and the pleces which he added after the recital had reached its legitimate end.

THE DRAMA.

STAGE AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

Although the regular dramatic season has practically ended, the current of activity in several of the local theatres still keeps a steady and pleasant flow. The neat burlesque of "His Excellency the Governor," which was successfully produced at the Lyceum Theatre, on May 9, and acted there until May 20, was transferred, last night, to the stage of the Empire. It is an agreeable piece of nonsense, well presented.-the chief part in it being ably and effectively performed by Miss Milward, Mr. Stuart Robson, a comedian who possesses the rare quali-fication of intrinsic humor, so that he is funny in imself as well as clever in his acting, appeared at the Grand Opera House, in the farcical play called "The Meddler," which does not require description. Wallack's Theatre was devoted to the light play, from the French of Mellhac, called "My Cousin," in which Mile. Pliar-Morin assumed the chief part. Miss Olga Nethersole appeared at the Harlem Opera House, presenting Mr. Pinero's comedy of "The Profligate,"

form, is associated in memory with Mile. Rejane an actress whose exuberant vivacity, light and glancing touch, and altogether polished art would redeem almost anything. In an English form and in the hands of mediocrity this play becomes incarnate duiness. It relates to the flirtations of married persons, it aims to elicit mirthful effects equivocal situations, and, being neither delicate nor novel, it fails to commend itself to a refined taste or to please by any stroke of ingenuity or quality of freshness. There was nothing exceponal, or even notable, in the acting of Mile. Pliar-Morin. A certain brisk and mischlevous archness

commended the performance of Mme. Berlaudet, by Matilda Cottrelly, but, in general, the actors were chiefly remarkable for their acidulous and strident vocalism. The art of speaking, so as to win by sweetness of tone, seems to be lost: or, if t survives, it is restricted to a very few persons.-The

In "His Excellency the Governor" the public has source of refined pleasure, for the theme is alike innocent and happy, the construction dramatic and effective and the style pungent and neat. Mr. Edeson might wisely infuse a little sincere and delicate sentiment into the "match-making" colloquy with Ethel Cariton, because the jocose tone is not quite appropriate there, and it needs relief But the subtletles of serio-comic acting are not much considered now, and anything will answer leque embodiment of extraordinary merit-fluent, graceful, piquant, continuous in the quality of impersonation, and crisp and breezy in utterance. The audience at the Empire was large, and the success of the presentment unequivocal.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The Right Rev. Dr. Henry Benjamin Whipple Bishop of Minnesota, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having just returned

A TALK WITH from London, where he repre-BISHOP sented the Episcopal Church at the centenary of the Church Missionary Society of England, which is the largest society of the kind in the world. Describing the affair to a Tribune reporter

"I have never seen larger and more enthusiastic meetings. As the representative of the American Church, I was surprised at the enthusiastic welcome The name of the United States which I received. or of its Church was never mentioned without deafening cheers. I also delivered addresses at Cambridge and Oxford and in several London churches. All of these meetings were characterized by great enthusiasm. I think the Church of

churches. All of these meetings were characterized by great enthusiasm. I think the Church of England has never seen a period of greater missionary zeal. The offerings made at the centenary were over \$1.00,000.

"The most remarkable thing I noticed in England was the friendly spirit manifested in every quarter to our country, and with it a great desire to learn more about the organization of the missionary work of our own branch of the Church.

"There has been a good deal of talk in England and elsewhere about the crisis in the Church of England on questions of ritual. I believe that all this is to be settled by the wise counsels of the Hishops. A council of advice was in session, presided over by the Archishops of Canterbury and York, to which all these questions were presented by representatives of the different schools, and I thought I detected in all minds a conviction that the godly counsel and advice of the Bishops would be followed.

"But the question which was most prominent and of which I saw most was that connected with Christian work at home and abroad. I think that the great heart of England realizes, as it has never realized before, that God has placed these English-speaking taces in the forefront of humanity, representatives of constitutional sovenment and Christian civilization. To carry their benefits to all the people of the earth, and underlying this desire for a closer relation with the United States was the thought that we had a common work and a common mission to do for humanity. "There is a good deal of talk about the Peace Congress, but so far as I could judge the attitude was one of hopefulness that out of this meeting the horrors of war would be mitigated, if not entirely done away with. Educated Englishmen give the Czar of Russia credit for the highest motives in proposing the conference." In response to an inquiry as to how the Englishmen give the Czar of Russia credit for the highest motives in proposing the conference."

In response to an inquiry as to how the Englishmen give the Cz

Whitpile said that he had not heard the subject mentioned. Asked about his own opinions of the Briggs case, he replied:

"I have not read Dr. Briggs's book and, consequently, could not criticise it intelligently, but I will say that I have the utmost confidence in Bishop Potter, whom I have known through all of his ministry. He never loses his head, In every fibre of his being he is loyal to his Master and to the Church of which he is the chief shepherd.

"This question which agitates so many minds is not a new question. The Bible is a very wonderful book. It was two thousand years after the first chapter was written before it was finished. It was not gathered together until fifteen hundred years after the last author died. During these years of its history theories of medicine and government and science have been turned and overturied again and again. The Bible has been in the past, and will be in the future, the revelation of the gracious purposes of God to his children and the story of His infinite love.

"There is a divine element in the sacred Scriptures which it is impossible that any human theory or human investigation can ever touch. A devout Christian need not have the slightest doubt or anxiety over critical scholarship. Truth does not fear investigation, and I am sure that it will be in the future as it has been in the past, that not one lots of God's truth and His revelation can ever be affected by honest examination. Dr. Briggs has received much praise from scholars of different communions, even of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is only fair to believe him when he declares that, from his heart, he accepts the creed and the doctrine of the Church.

Bishop Whipple said that Indian affairs, in which he has been interested for forty years, are in a more hopeful condition to-day than they ever have been before. The standard of Government employes in the Indian service is much hisher than formerly, and the Department at Washington exhibits a deep interest in the work.

has lived for several years in Tokio. who left that city recently for a short JAPANESE vacation, is at the Hotel Manhattan. TREATY He said yesterday that the English REVISION, and American residents of Tokio, and, in fact, all the cities of Japan,

were greatly exercised over the treaty revision, which goes into effect on July 1.
"This revision." he said. "means that the con-"This revision." he said, "means that the consular courts will be done away with, and that foreigners will be dealt with for any offences of which they may be guilty by the Japanese authorities the food and clothing which are given to their immates, and the exceedingly slow dispensation of Japanese, justice, make this new order of things very undestrable to the foreign inhabitants. Japanese law permits of no habeas corpus proceedings, and ball is only accepted at the discretion of the magistrate. At the police headquarters in Tokio there is not a single English interpreter. The Foreign Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter, but I don't believe that it will be able to accomplish anything.

"The Japanese have an intense dislike for Germans and Russians, and we are hoping that as soon or the new law is put into practice a German or Russian may be the victim. He will surely be maitreated to such an extent that his mother country will have good grounds for intervention."

Henry L. Doherty, of Milwaukee, president of the Northwestern Electrical Association, is in the city attending the conven-ENPERIMENTING tion of the National Elec-WITH X-RAYS. tric Light Association. When seen yesterday, at the

Murray Hill Hotel, Mr. Doherty said that he and a physician in Milwaukee were engaged in experia physician in Milwaukee were engaged in experi-menting upon the effect of X-rays on disease germs. It is their intention to pay particular at-tention to the tuberculosis germ, and from results which have already been obtained Mr. Doherty believes that electricity will develop a cure for consumption.

"Some germs the rays will undoubtedly kill," he said, "but there is a great deal which must be as-certained yet before the success of our experiments are assured."

GIFT TO THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FUND OF \$30,000 FROM AN UNKNOWN SOURCE ANNOUNCED AT CHICAGO

Chicago, May 22 (Special).—The members present in the Athenæum building, at the thirteenth annual convention of the American branch of the Theosophical Society, to-day were delighted by the announcement that \$50,000 had been given to the or-George E. Wright, who announced the gift, would

not tell who was the giver, but asserted that the money was real, not astral, and that the interest thereon was to be devoted to the advancement of

laws of Illinois and to copyright the name as a

preliminary to receiving the \$20,000.

George E. Wright, Robert E. Burnett, Fawcett Plumb, of Streator, William J. Walters, of San Francisco, and Alexander Fullerton, of New-York, were elected trustees to look after the fund. Mr. Fullerton was also elected secretary and treasurer and William J. Walters was made a delegate to the International Convention of Theosophists at London in July.

don in July.

Mrs. Wardell, of Kansas, presented a resolution advocating the founding of a national college of theosophy, where the secret of power in individuals might be developed by special mental training. Definite action on the subject was deferred. Mrs. Julia A. Scott, of Denver: Mrs. Kate B. Davis, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wardell, of Topeka, Kan, read papers suggesting the best methods of conducting branch work and study classes.

SYMPATHY FOR EX-GOV. FLOWER'S FAMILY The West Side Republican Club, of which John Proctor Clarke is president and James H. Tuttla secretary, sent yesterday to Mrs. Roswell P. Flower the following resolution, which was adopted unani-

mously by the club on May 16: Resolved. That the West Side Republican Club expresses its deep sympathy with the family of deceased in their bereavement. Through his death the country has lost a loyal, patriotic and generous public citizen. He was kind, courteous and considerate in his character, and in the performance of his duties as a Governor of the State he was always faithful and conscientious in trying to serve the best interests of the people.